

# The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1882.

日五廿月五年午壬

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4. GORDON & GORDON, 30, Cornhill, E.C. 4. HENRY & CO., 37, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. SAMPSON, LOWE & CO., 150 & 154, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1. PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & FRONCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & CO., Manila. CHINA.—MORIS, A. DE MELO & CO., Street, Canton. J. W. H. & CO., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Fookien, HEDON & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS.  
"BANK OF ENGLAND."  
UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.  
At 3 months notice 2 1/2 per annum.  
At 6 months notice 3 per annum.  
At 12 months notice 3 1/2 per annum.  
Current Accounts kept on Terms, which may be seen on application.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £500,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 Dollars.

CHIEF MANAGER.—H. L. LAMBERT, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHIEF MANAGER.—W. R. LAMBERT, Esq.  
H. HOFFMAN, Esq.  
H. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.  
A. P. M. BROWN, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.  
F. D. BARNES, Esq.  
CHIEF MANAGER.—TOMAS JOHNSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.—JAMES CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON and Canton Bank.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits.  
For 6 months, 5 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months, 6 per cent per annum.  
For 18 months, 7 per cent per annum.  
For 24 months, 8 per cent per annum.

Loans granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Finance business transacted.  
Branches in London, and the principal places in Europe, India, Australia, China, and Japan.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG CORPORATION.  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
March 22, 1882.

RESIDENCE OF MESSRS. DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated in 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1889.  
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

AGENTS AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOYBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MANILA, CANTON, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, HANKO, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS.  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
MESSRS. HAMMO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits, and is authorised to issue Letters of Credit on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Business.

COCHINARD, Agent, Hongkong.  
August 9, 1882.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.  
Information has been received by the Government that a WRECK has taken place off the entrance to San Francisco Bay, and that it is marked by a light.

By Authority, FREDERICK STEWART, Official Printing Secretary.  
Colonial Press, 12, July 1882.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.  
Colonial Press, 12, July 1882.

ANY Letters of Credit, or other documents, received by the Government, will be sent to the proper authorities.

## Notices of Firms.

OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.  
NOTICE.

HAVE this day Transferred the AGENCY of the OCIDENTAL and ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY at this Port to Mr. F. E. FOSTER.  
CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr., Agent.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

WITH Reference to the above, I beg to notify that I have this day assumed Charge of the AGENCY of the OCIDENTAL and ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY at this Port and its Dependencies.  
F. E. FOSTER, Agent.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm, CRATED on the 30th April, 1882.  
REISS & Co.  
Hongkong, Shanghai, 1st May, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm, CRATED on the 30th April, 1882.  
REISS & Co.  
Hongkong, Shanghai, 1st May, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE AND ELEGANT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1882, at 2 p.m., at the Residence of C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Esq., "Grange Road," Robinson Road West, the whole of his VALUABLE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

ENGLISH-MADE CHAIRS—COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE IN WALNUT, CANTON MARBLE-TOP BLACKWOOD CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, CANTON MARBLE-TOP, COLORED AND WALNUT CARD TABLE, BRASS CASE, ORNAMENTS, SILK RUG and LACE CURTAINS, CHROMES, BRONZES, HANDSOME GLASS MIRRORS, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, MARBLE CLOCK, &c., &c.

ENGLISH-MADE MARIAGGIO MOROCCO-COVERED DINING-ROOM SUITE, OAK EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SHAGBARK GLASS and CHOCURRY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED and SILVER WARE, CUTLERY, TAILOR LINES, &c.

AMERICAN WALNUT BEDSTEAD and BED-ROOM SUITE, WALNUT and MARIAGGIO WARDROBES, SHANGHAI BATH-TUB, AMERICAN COOKING RANGE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale. The above will be on view on Monday Afternoon.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.  
G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, July 4, 1882.

FOR SALE.

A. RAUTERT MAINZ DELICIOUS TABLE BEER, 4 doz. 9 Cases CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES, \$11. Apply to SANDER & Co. Hongkong, March 30, 1882.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.  
New York, San Francisco, Sydney and Hongkong Depot for the World's Patent Articles.

MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, ARTICLES of Useful Invention; ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS, &c., &c.

General purchasing Agents for every description of American Goods.  
BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.  
S. B. LEWIS, Manager.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1882.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, \$17 per 1 doz. Case. Pints, \$18 per 2 doz. Case. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

B. & E. FERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, \$18 per 1 doz. Case. Pints, \$19 per 2 doz. Case. GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (some what worn but in fairly good condition). Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

## For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

FRESH LEMONS.  
BATHING DRESSES.  
LADIES' TENNIS SHOES.  
LIGHT CANVAS BOATING SHOES.  
WHITE CANVAS SHOES for SUMMER.  
ESTHETIC LAWN TENNIS HATS, Latest Novelty.

CUMSHAW TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received from Foochow, their first supply of the New Season's Cumshaw Mixture in five and ten catty boxes.

Price, delivered free to any address: \$ 7.50 per 5 catty box. \$ 12.00 " 10 " in the United Kingdom.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1882.

To Let.

TO LET.  
No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDARS HILL, No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, June 24, 1882.

TO LET.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR of "MARINE HOUSE," West Side. These APARTMENTS have a Commodious Room and Servants' QUARTERS on the Ground Floor.  
Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.  
Hongkong, June 24, 1882.

TO LET.

THE Commodious HOUSE with Large COMPOUND, and a Chinese HOUSE attached, No. 33, PORTINGERS STREET.  
Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.  
Hongkong, June 24, 1882.

GODOWNS TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANGHAI ROAD. For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, April 28, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)  
THE NEW FAMILY RESIDENCE situated next to EXHIBITION on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, TENNIS LAWN, STABLES, &c.  
Also, 8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes—Water-side. Inspection is invited.  
Apply to SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON. Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

Intimations.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S EMIGRATION AGENCY.  
MESSRS. BIRLEY & Co.'s OFFICES, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at Hongkong, from and after this date.  
H. J. H. TRIPP, Mitsui Bishi Mail S. S. Co. Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

NOTICE.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO JAPAN.  
D. R. BUCKLE attends Ships daily in YOKOHAMA BAY. Call flag F. Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs. KYNOC & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.  
MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 13, 1881.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON WICKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

TOK KEE, COAL MERCHANT, 33, WING HING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of Steam Coal of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful STEAM LAUNCHES for Hire at a reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1882.

## Intimations.

LOST.

TO-DAY, near Hongkong Hotel, an Envelope, addressed to Singapore, containing halves of BANK NOTES to the amount of \$124, the Nos. of which are known.  
Please communicate with "A. G.," care of the China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM.  
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR.—The recent news respecting the stationing of some of the French ships of war around Tonquin in the first week of April has been inserted in the papers. Since then this has passed as a rumour, there being no known authority for the truth of it. The news which strikes us with astonishment is that the French had, on the 25th of April, invaded the metropolis of Tonquin and got possession of it. It seems to have been the fact that the French General at Saigon and the French Ambassador at Hue sent a despatch to Annam stating that the ships of war lying around were intended for driving away the Black Flags in order to protect the Western Merchants in carrying on their trade between Kongko river and Yunnan without any disturbance, and that no interference with the locality (of Annam) would be made.

When the French Naval Officers had their ships of war lying in the harbour they were welcomed and entertained by the Civil Officers of Tonquin, and the French crews lodged on the mainland for more than 20 days, during which period neither of the parties had any difference, taking the advantage of the incapability of the native officers to make any preparations for action, suddenly invaded Tonquin and took it. The death of the Governor, Wong and the Vice-Admiral Lai resulted. The suddenness of the invasion of Tonquin has been quite unreasonable. Tracing back the relations between the French and Annam we find that in the year 1862, the French, along with their consorts the Spaniards, invaded the three provinces in Saigon. The war continued for three years, and at last the three provinces were yielded to the French by the Annamese on a treaty of peace being made. Peace continued for some time, after which the French tried to possess the French and Annamese Governments that the places which had been taken by the French should be restored to Annam; that the provinces of Saigon be given up by Annam to the French to be governed by them; that hostilities should cease between both Governments; and that any further hostile action should be carried on. Now the question arises—For what reason did the French invade Tonquin this time? Do the French mean that Annam could not keep up the Treaty on account of its inability to prevent interference with the French merchants by the Black Flag? Enquiries having been made of merchants the facts obtained from them seem to show that the Black Flag had been under the protection of Annam before the Treaty was made in regard to commercial pursuits. The Annamese Government had permitted the Black Flag to station at Po Shing for keeping out any plundering rebels. In the troubles of the rebellion Admiral Fung of the Chinese Government led an army over to exterminate the rebels, and during that time the Black Flag were also very anxious to lend a hand in driving out the rebels. The reason why the Annamese Government has not exercised its authority to keep the Black Flag out of the place is because it has been found that the place is situated far out and cannot be left daylong. Since the Treaty regarding the commercial pursuits was made, the number of vessels passing out and into the harbour of Po Shing has been enormous. The annual amount of duty is very great. From this it may be seen that no interference had been offered by the French merchants by the Black Flag. If the French had reasoned that the Black Flag had slain the French Commander-in-chief and that consequently, the Government must insist on the Black Flag being driven away, it is an absurdity; for European nations would also deem such a thing sufficient reason for initiating hostile action. If the French were to create a disturbance for that reason, then the hostility would be too bitter to cease. With reference to the inability of the French merchants to get commerce introduced into Yunnan, no Treaty has been made by the Chinese Government concerning this matter. Moreover, there is great danger to Tonquin from the evils current and the amount of deposits in the river. This suggestion has been made by the Committee of the French department. The Annamese Government has had nothing to do with these obstacles. No one can see the reason why the French Government should have invaded Tonquin and taken it. From this it may be seen that the French Government is unfaithful to all the other nations on the Globe.

Now Tonquin to Annam is like the right arm to the body, and Tonquin to China is like an outer wall to the house. If the right arm were hurt the body would suffer, and if the outer wall were thin the house could be looked into. If the Annamese Government cannot secure Tonquin how can it be a dependency to China, and if the Annamese Government cannot secure means to help Annam how can it secure its own house and make its outer wall fast. If the Annamese Government complies with reason and the Chinese Government argues with reason, let us ask what would be the answer from the French Government? AN OLD INHABITANT OF HANOI.

NOTICE.

At the Request of Messrs. N. M. KHAMISA & Co., I hereby give Notice that I have WITHDRAWN from the Possession advertised by me, of their STOCK and PREMISES.  
J. GRANT SMITH.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1882.

NOTICE.

COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, NOW OPEN AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Popular Prices: FOUR SHOTS for... 25 Cents.  
Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 p.m.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1882.

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT, 11, Old Bailey Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Tracts, Maps, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.  
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Shipping.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "Avoca" will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, 11th July, at 4 p.m.  
A. McIVER, Superintendant.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Steamship "Emeralda," Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at 6 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHWANG, TIEN-TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Stentor," Capt. KUMARATILAK, will be despatched on or about the 12th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo and Passengers at through rates for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND PORTS, FIJI and NEW CALEDONIA.)

The Steamship "Nelson," Captain THOMAS, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 14th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Company's Chartered Steamship "Moray," Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "Aurora," Captain A. B. MACFARLANE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHWANG, TIEN-TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Belokor," Capt. FREEMAN, will be despatched on or about the 15th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Lydia," Capt. PALMER, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 15th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Laertes," Captain SCALD, will be despatched on or about the 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, June 30, 1882.

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.

(Taking Cargo at through rates, to MELBOURNE and ADELAIDE, and to NEW ZEALAND PORTS.)

The A. 1 British Steamship "Oakdale," Captain JAMES, will be despatched as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1882.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship "C. T. Lock," Captain JAMES, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1882.

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship "Yokohama," Captain LLOYD, due on or about the 12th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Natal," Commandant DUBREIL, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Polga," Commandant P. TEMPLES, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Gleaner," Captain DUKES, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, July 5, 1882.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE S.S. "Mauritius," (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Steamship "Catterian," Capt. MILLER, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 26th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 20, 1882.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The S/S L.I. American Ship "Greician," DUNN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "Maiden," FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

The S/S A. 1. German Bark "Jupiter," F. ULMUTH, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, June 17, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The S/S L.I. American Ship "Lucy A







CHINA'S CHINA is expected in Hongkong in a few days. Having again been granted the use of the former site at East Point, the Company will give a few performances here before proceeding south.

We are informed by the Agent of the M. M. Co. that the steamship *Natal*, with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. The Supt. of the E. E. A. & O. Tel. Co. also informs us that she passed Cape St. James at 10 o'clock the same night.

The S. S. *Pauline* was ashore on the banks 40 miles northward of Shu-wei-shan, at the same place as the *Shunlee* went ashore; the water was perfectly smooth, she was high and dry at low water, but she floated at high water and steamed off without sustaining the slightest damage.—*Mercury*.

The very moderate profits realised by first arrivals of tea seem not to have been continued in more recent sales, as last advices tell of a fall of 2d. to 2½d. per lb. This, too, in spite of a possibility of supplies being kept back by an interruption of transit via the Suez Canal.—*N. C. D. News*.

We (*N. C. D. News*) understand that several merchants have received telegraphic instructions to insure produce now on the way to the Suez Canal against war risk. This has been covered by the local offices at 1 per cent, and no doubt while Egypt remains in a disturbed state all shipments will be similarly protected.

"WRECK found, make a note." Let the editor of the *N. C. Daily News* take the advice. In the new Treaty between Corea and the United States, the very first clause of which panders the fact that Corea is a tributary of China, the Korean Kinglet is styled "His Majesty," the term used as the designation for the Queen of England. The fate of *H. J.* is now sealed, and we offer its defenders our sympathy. No European Minister will henceforth care, we should suppose, to place his Sovereign on a level with the tributary Ruler of the Forbidden Land.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Queen Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December 1881, has been presented to the shareholders. In the Fire branch the losses have been heavy, but this experience, it is said, is by no means exceptional, as the majority of Fire Offices have suffered heavily during the period under review. To counterbalance this, however, the progress made in the Life branch has been very exceptional. The addition to the fund during the past year having been the largest in the history of the Company. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, free of income-tax, was paid for the half-year ending 30th June, and the Directors recommend a similar dividend for the half-year ending 31st December.

This information which is tacked on to the telegram received to-day, to the effect that "Gladstone hints at resigning," may or may not be of serious importance. It may mean that Mr. Gladstone purposes resigning the Chairmanship of the Exchequer, as has been hinted at more than once already. On the other hand, it is possible that the Liberal leader finds his health and strength failing him under pressure of the unusually anxious mind. There can be no doubt, if the casual inference is well founded, that its importance is very great, because a change of Government, or even a change of leader, is a matter of serious moment when questions of a peculiarly grave character are involved both at home and abroad.

There is no apparent foundation for the suggestion that the Premier has lost his confidence in the responsibility of the House, and no suggestion of immediate defeat seems to be impending. The telegram would have been more significant if it had been more definite. It can be no two opinions as to the great service which the retirement of Gladstone would exercise at the present juncture. It is difficult to name a worthy successor, but it is equally difficult to name a worthy successor.

The Band Fund for the Egyptian Contingent was mooted, a year or two ago, and was at that time a mere suggestion. As we now know, it has become a reality. The list, when it was first published, was a long one, and it is now a list of names which are well known to the public.

The *North China Daily News* says:—A novel ground of claiming rewards and honors is advanced by Li Hung-chang in a recent *Peking Gazette* on behalf of certain officers who had brought some gunboats out from England without damage. Hitherto, says the *Memorialist*, it has been the custom to pay a very heavy sum for insurance along the entire route, and in the present instance Sir Robert Hart had made a special request that the insurance should be effected in some foreign office. The *Memorialist*, however, with a view to saving further useless and unprofitable expenses, gave private and particular instructions not to insure the vessels, but to exercise more than ordinary caution and care. Foreigners, he adds, have not considered this policy most foolish. In spite of all, the vessels were brought out safely, unprotected by insurance, and in so doing the officers have accomplished a feat of extraordinary difficulty. It is a pity that a diplomatic recommendation with pen and tongue, like this strange recommendation will

comparatively unimportant; but it is nevertheless a graceful thing to see that it is attended to. And the *Paras* community have in this instance shown a worthy example.

It would seem from a statement made by Inspector Corcoran to-day, that a faction fight of considerable dimensions was averted at Yau Mah Ti yesterday by the action of the Police. On Saturday a trivial case was before Mr. Wodehouse in which two salt smugglers and a stone-junkman were concerned, but which, though trivial in itself, created a large amount of feeling among a section of the Chinese community. Inspector Corcoran received information on Saturday night that a large gathering of Chinamen, banded together for the purpose of protecting each member's individual rights, and known as the San Hop Society, was to take place at Yau Mah Ti, and that a fight was likely to occur between them and the salt smugglers, who are pretty numerous at that place at present. The society though only of one year's standing has a very large membership, and includes in its ranks, carpenters, blacksmiths, stone-cutters, stone-junkmen, and coolies. The salt smugglers do not belong to it, however, and consequently little differences between the latter and former have been pretty frequent of late. The last difference was the one already referred to, and had resulted in the society men giving to the smugglers their full strength to drive the salt smugglers a hammering. One of the men in the case on Saturday was a stone junkman, and a society man, while the other two were salt smugglers. The junkman was fined \$1, along with one of the salt smugglers, who was claimed by one of the salt smugglers as his wife. On Sunday morning, Inspector Corcoran had his attention called to the large numbers of men who were arriving in the village from all parts of the Colony, and knowing that these were society men collecting to do battle, he took precautions to meet the case by arming a body of Police with staves, and keeping them in readiness at that station. At two o'clock the Inspector heard the fight had commenced on the beach. He immediately proceeded there with his men, and though no fight was in progress, there were between five and six hundred men collected, all excited and all apparently on the look out for something to do. On the approach of the Police the crowd dispersed in the direction of Hung Kow, followed by the Police, who arrested eight men. Later on the Inspector ascertained that the society men had endeavored to get the salt smugglers to fight by taking hold of one of their number on the beach and beating him, but this did not induce the men of salt to stir from their beds.

A ninth man who was seen to guide the crowd by waving his fan, and who was found to be leader, was arrested in a barber's shop, where three fighting irons and a dagger were found. A great many of the salt smugglers have now left the village but it is understood that they will return in force shortly, when probably another attempt will be made to have it out. The nine men arrested are charged with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner, and with inciting others to commit a breach of the peace on the 9th instant. The prompt action of Inspector Corcoran and his party probably prevented a very serious riot.

Supposing that Qumbi persists in his determination to fight, the materials at his disposal do not appear very formidable. A writer in *Macmillan* for June, signing himself Sahib-el-Hag, thus describes the men on whom he has to rely:—"The Egyptian soldier is by nature docile enough, and was wont to be content so long as he was not asked to do more than harnack-yard exercise. He has, however, always evinced a strong prejudice against native service. In Abyssinia, although led by experienced American officers, he was beaten in every encounter; in the Russo-Turkish war the Egyptian contingent had to be relegated to garrison duty; and in December last, when the troops under Radcliff Bey came in contact with the wild followers of Fakri Mohamed Ahmed, the fanatical 'prophet' of Dongola, five hundred Egyptian soldiers, armed with Remington rifles, ran away with out firing a shot, their arms and ammunition falling into the hands of the insurgents. And yet the 'black' troops, of which the force was mainly composed, are counted the best soldiers in the Egyptian army."

The hearing of the cross-examination taken out by Dr. Giebler and Mr. A. P. Pereira, was resumed at the Police Court this afternoon, when a considerable number of Portuguese were present.

Mr. Francis, counsel for Dr. Giebler, was not present at the commencement of the case, and Mr. Wodehouse, after waiting a quarter of an hour, intimated that he could not wait any longer, and the case was then proceeded with.

Chin Am, the porter of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, said that about ten o'clock on Sunday morning (2nd), immediately after the breakfast bell rang, while he was standing outside his room, which runs off the passage, he saw Dr. Giebler and another priest coming downstairs to breakfast. He saw the defendant, near a window not far from the foot of the stairs, waiting for the complainant. Witness's reason for saying that the defendant was waiting for the complainant was because the defendant was standing at the window while other Portuguese were moving backwards and forwards. He saw the defendant go forward to meet the complainant, when the latter reached the foot of the stairs; he heard them speak angrily. The priest then took off defendant's hat, whereupon the defendant struck the complainant in the face with his right hand. Witness could not say whether the defendant struck the complainant with a stick or not. The other Chinaman in witness's company seized hold of the defendant, while Father Zobelt seized the stick, and the complainant went for the police. Witness saw the defendant strike the complainant once with his hand and once with the stick. (Witness was asked by His Worship to show the manner the hat was taken off in, but despite all persuasion he refused to do so). The complainant seemed to be angry when he took the hat off. (Mr. Francis here appeared and said he had been unavoidably detained). The defendant did not fall, nor did witness hear him knocked against the window. The complainant did not strike the defendant, nor did Father Zobelt while taking the stick from him. He did not know whether the complainant or Father Zobelt had a stick in his hands when they came downstairs.

In cross-examination by Mr. Holmes witness was warned the complainant against fighting, as there were two Portuguese there, and he was afraid the complainant might be injured.

have any weight with the Emperor, rests with the Board of Civil Office.

Turf naval establishments, judging by the busy appearance of the employes, since the arrival of the unusually large fleet now present, must be having a lively time. Provisioning, coaling, etc., is being systematically proceeded with. The staff surgeon, at sick quarters is kept hard at work, for no less than sixty-eight patients are at present under his care. The surgeon has only the assistance of two well-trained and experienced stewards, who certainly must be having more than a fair amount of work, as the nurses labouring with them are permanent or trained, which, of course, places all the responsible duties on the two stewards. Two patients were taken to the hospital this forenoon, having choleraic symptoms, but we sincerely hope not cholera, and rather think it is not, as the epidemic is still giving leave, which one would not be the case, if cholera had broken out on board. The ship of the squadron who were expected to be relieved ere this, are to have a little longer stay on the China station. The *Audacious*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Relief*, is not expected here for some time; and the *Encounter*, instead of leaving the station, is to get a relief crew from the *Orontes*, due in Hongkong about the end of December next.—*Japan Gazette*.

### SUPREME COURT. IN ADMIRALTY. (Before the Hon. G. Phillipps, Chief Justice.) Monday, July 10.

SALAZAR AND ORS., TELEPHONO DIGO AND ORS., v. THE "M. T. CLAYTON."  
The Attorney General (instructed by Messrs Brereton and Wotton) said he appeared for the promotor-officers and seamen on board the American ship *R. T. Clayton*, who craved an order of the Court for the sale of the ship to satisfy the claims of the voyage from Manila to Hongkong. There were something like a dozen cases, but they were all on precisely the same lines. The sailors were engaged at Manila in the month of October last, and the contract was at the rate of so many dollars per month. The ship in the first instance sailed on the 10th of October, and the place, the ship being in a leaky state, the sailors were unwilling to proceed, and they returned and laid the matter before the Governor of Manila, by whom they were advised to return to the ship on the understanding that the vessel should hug the coast and not take the open sea. This they did, and the vessel arrived at Hongkong, where the crew were discharged before the American Consul. Their claim for wages was unopposed, and as he (the Attorney General) was instructed, the Captain was unwilling to sell the ship without authority, so this application had been made. Repeated demands had been made on the Captain for wages, but he always said he had no money.

Captain Davis, master of the *R. T. Clayton*, conducted the case for the defence. Besides the ordinary articles of the ship issued by the U. S. Consulate at Manila there was an agreement entered into between the Captain and the men under the authority of the Spanish Consul, which Captain Davis alleged made him responsible for the return of the men to Manila, and which he held was the real contract between him and the men. The articles were of no value as a contract, seeing that by the law of the United States, he was not allowed to carry any marine document.

His Lordship proceeded to ask the Captain what he could not hold responsible for the return of the men to Manila, as the men had by their own wish been discharged by the Consul of the nation to which the vessel belonged, and that in reality the Captain had not the slightest power over them. He advised Captain Davis to go along with the men to the Spanish Consul, and explain to the Consul that the men were discharged by their own wish, and that the vessel belonged, and that in reality the Captain had not the slightest power over them. He advised Captain Davis to go along with the men to the Spanish Consul, and explain to the Consul that the men were discharged by their own wish, and that the vessel belonged, and that in reality the Captain had not the slightest power over them.

### Police Intelligence. (Before H. R. Wodehouse, Esq.) Monday, 10th July.

THE HEARING OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION taken out by Dr. Giebler and Mr. A. P. Pereira, was resumed at the Police Court this afternoon, when a considerable number of Portuguese were present.

Mr. Francis, counsel for Dr. Giebler, was not present at the commencement of the case, and Mr. Wodehouse, after waiting a quarter of an hour, intimated that he could not wait any longer, and the case was then proceeded with.

Chin Am, the porter of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, said that about ten o'clock on Sunday morning (2nd), immediately after the breakfast bell rang, while he was standing outside his room, which runs off the passage, he saw Dr. Giebler and another priest coming downstairs to breakfast. He saw the defendant, near a window not far from the foot of the stairs, waiting for the complainant. Witness's reason for saying that the defendant was waiting for the complainant was because the defendant was standing at the window while other Portuguese were moving backwards and forwards. He saw the defendant go forward to meet the complainant, when the latter reached the foot of the stairs; he heard them speak angrily. The priest then took off defendant's hat, whereupon the defendant struck the complainant in the face with his right hand. Witness could not say whether the defendant struck the complainant with a stick or not. The other Chinaman in witness's company seized hold of the defendant, while Father Zobelt seized the stick, and the complainant went for the police. Witness saw the defendant strike the complainant once with his hand and once with the stick. (Witness was asked by His Worship to show the manner the hat was taken off in, but despite all persuasion he refused to do so). The complainant seemed to be angry when he took the hat off. (Mr. Francis here appeared and said he had been unavoidably detained). The defendant did not fall, nor did witness hear him knocked against the window. The complainant did not strike the defendant, nor did Father Zobelt while taking the stick from him. He did not know whether the complainant or Father Zobelt had a stick in his hands when they came downstairs.

And that he ordered him to take off his hat. The defendant said he would have an apology, or else he would touch the complainant a lesson, but did not mention what sort of a lesson it would be. The defendant then left and returned in a few minutes with a stick, and again repeated that he would have satisfaction for the same time thinking his stick. Mr. Pinto, who was along with witness, and witness himself, said to the defendant "Oh never mind. You complain to Father Burghignoli, and it will be all right." The defendant paid no attention to these efforts to pacify him, but still said he would have satisfaction. Defendant stood speaking to witness and his companions for about ten minutes, but the moment the last man was finished, the defendant entered the hall. Witness then left. He did not know where the defendant received the stick.

In answer to Mr. Holmes witness said that the defendant might also have complained of the word *canalha* being used towards him.

To the Court: Witness thought the expression *moletrado* was rather a strong term to apply to any one; it was an insulting expression. He thought that the defendant was in the wrong, and that he was in the wrong. He thought that the defendant was in the wrong, and that he was in the wrong. He thought that the defendant was in the wrong, and that he was in the wrong.

Mr. José da Silva Loureiro, said he was Consul General for Portugal. The phrase *moletrado* had its equivalent in English in the word "rude." It was used in the best Portuguese society, sometimes in jest and sometimes in earnest. It was not an insulting expression, and never was so. The word literally translated meant ill-bred, ill-fed, or ill-brought up, but was only used in that sense when applied to animals. It was never applied to persons in that sense, however.

In answer to Mr. Holmes witness said he had as thorough a knowledge of the Portuguese language as any one in the Colony, and that none but the most ignorant would ever think that the phrase *moletrado* would be applied to persons meant ill-bred or ill-brought up. There were a great many many in this Colony who did not know what language they spoke. They spoke a *patois*.

Witness in reply to Mr. Holmes, said the word was frequently used in nearly every Portuguese family, and was sometimes used by a man towards his father, which proved that it was not of such an insulting character as some had said. As far as he had heard of the present case he thought it would have been impossible for the complainant to have found a milder word to apply to the circumstances although he had serious disturbances arising out of the same circumstances, had been organised and was still on the tapis, which case, if dealt with, would include all that was necessary of the present case.

Mr. Francis said the case for the complainant was finished.

Mr. Holmes said, he thought His Worship would probably dismiss the case, and that the evidence given was evidence which was of a very contradictory character.

Mr. Francis asked the case for the complainant was finished.

would certainly express his regret for the part he took on the matter in giving any offence, but the apology must come in the first place from the defendant.

After some remarks between Mr. Holmes and Mr. Francis, his Worship thought he could not charge any opinion on the case as he was not aware of what the real defence was, but he thought he might suggest without any impropriety, that it certainly seemed to him that, considering Father Giebler's position and years, and the respect that was due to him, and without looking to the merits of the case, that the apology should come, in the first instance, from Mr. Pereira.

After a few further remarks the case was adjourned for two days, to allow the parties to consider the suggestion.

Two lepers who were arrested by P. C. George Peterson in an empty house in Cheong Chai San and others, and charged with being rogues and vagabonds, were referred to be sent back to their native place.

Inspector Corcoran stated that the affair had arisen out of a case which was tried on Saturday last, that in which a row took place between two men, one a stone junkman and the other a barber, as to who was the sweeterhead of a certain woman. The first four defendants belonged to a society, of which the stone junkman was not a member. Inspector Corcoran asked the witness to describe the case, and more serious disturbances arising out of the same circumstances, had been organised and was still on the tapis, which case, if dealt with, would include all that was necessary of the present case.

THE OPIUM TRADE.  
(N. C. D. News.)  
The following Memorial has been drawn up by the Peking Missionaries and will be sent to the different mission stations throughout China for signature:—  
To the Honourable  
The British House of Commons.  
The petition of the undersigned Missionaries of the Gospel in China Humbly Sheweth:

That the opium traffic is a great evil to China and that the baneful effects of opium smoking cannot be easily overrated. It enslaves its victim, weakens his substance, destroys his health, weakens his mental powers, lessens his self-esteem, deadens his conscience, unites him for his duties and leads to his steady descent, morally, socially and physically.

That by the insertion in the British Treaty with China of the clause legalizing the trade in opium, and also by the direct connection of the British government for the market, Great Britain is in too small degree rendered responsible for the dire evil opium is working in this country.

That the use of the drug is spreading rapidly in China and that therefore the possibility of coping successfully with the evil is becoming more hopeless every day. In 1834 the foreign import was 12,000 chests; in 1850 it was 34,000 chests; in 1870 it was 55,000 chests; in 1880 it was 97,000 chests. To this must be added the native growth, which in the last decade has increased enormously, and now at least equals, and according to some authorities, doubles, the foreign import.

And a fine of \$5, or ten days' hard labour was imposed on each defendant.

Li Awoh, carpenter, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing an awning from Su Afu, hawker, on the 8th instant. The hawker had placed the awning aside for a short time, and gone to another stall to settle some other matters. On his return he was informed by a woman that the defendant had made himself scarce along with the awning, which was worth \$1.60.

The search by the Master Attendant's steam launch for survivors of the wrecked schooner *Kim Eng Moh*, whose loss near the Carimons we reported on Wednesday last, was so far successful that three men were found who had been picked up by Malay boats, and information was obtained that nine more had been taken up by a native craft and conveyed to the Carimons. The schooner capsized and sunk at the place where the tides meet, and some of the men drifted in one direction and some in another. There were 16 persons on board altogether, namely, the master and crew of 12 men, and 4 passengers, among the latter being the father of the owner, who, with another of the passengers and two of the crew, are said to have been drowned. Some of these men got ashore with the aid of the floating debris, on Long Island, this side of the Carimons. The island was barren, and no fresh water was procurable; they dug two or three springs, but the water was brackish, and at last they found some deposits of rain water in hollow places in the rocks, with which they quenched their thirst. Some of them constructed a rough raft of planks that had drifted ashore, which they tied together with creepers, on which two of them got out to sea with campstoves, one or paddles, and were picked up by a Malay boat the same evening. Another was found floating on a plank, some distance this side of the Raffles lighthouse, and picked up by Malay fishermen, as were two others who had been drifted between the islands by the varying currents. The rest of the men who remained on Long Island were taken off by a boat and conveyed to the Carimons, whence they are expected here in a day or two. The kindness and humanity of the Malay fishermen is highly extolled by the poor men whose lives they saved, and the Government should make proper acknowledgement of the value of the service rendered.

Two lepers who were arrested by P. C. George Peterson in an empty house in Cheong Chai San and others, and charged with being rogues and vagabonds, were referred to be sent back to their native place.

Inspector Corcoran stated that the affair had arisen out of a case which was tried on Saturday last, that in which a row took place between two men, one a stone junkman and the other a barber, as to who was the sweeterhead of a certain woman. The first four defendants belonged to a society, of which the stone junkman was not a member. Inspector Corcoran asked the witness to describe the case, and more serious disturbances arising out of the same circumstances, had been organised and was still on the tapis, which case, if dealt with, would include all that was necessary of the present case.

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justifiable alarm at the thought that other races should be brought to suffer like them from the curse of opium.

We believe that in so doing your Honourable House will receive the blessing of those who are ready to perish, the praise of all good men, and the approval of Almighty God. And your petitioners will ever pray.

THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES, by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Persimmon, etc., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or druggist in the world, or JOHN GOSSELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

Quotations.  
Hongkong, July 10.  
OPIMUM—New Patin, cash, \$600  
Old, cash, 580  
New Bonanza, cash, 570  
Old, cash, 560  
New Malacca, cash, 540  
Old Malacca, cash, 530  
New Malacca, cash, 520  
Old Malacca, cash, 510

Exchange.  
Bank, Wiro, ... 362  
Demand, ... 362  
30 days sight, ... 362  
4 months sight, ... 362  
Cable, ... 362  
D. currency, 1 month sight, 362  
India, Wiro, ... 224  
Demand, ... 224  
Shanghai, demand, ... 224  
30 days sight, private, 224  
Gold, 104, fine, ... 224  
Sovereigns, ... 224

Shares.  
(For Share Quotations, see Page 4.)  
Temperature.  
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)  
Hongkong, July 10.

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	State of Sky	Time of Day	Remarks
29.966	81.0	W	Light	1	B	10.0	Clear
29.948	81.0	W	Light	1	B	11.0	Clear
29.902	81.0	W	Light	1	B	12.0	Clear
87	81.0	W	Light	1	B	13.0	Clear
89	81.0	W	Light	1	B	14.0	Clear
88	81.0	W	Light	1	B	15.0	Clear
89	81.0	W	Light	1	B	16.0	Clear
88	81.0	W	Light	1	B	17.0	Clear
89	81.0	W	Light	1	B	18.0	Clear
88	81.0	W	Light	1	B	19.0	Clear
89	81.0	W	Light	1	B	20.0	Clear
88	81.0	W	Light	1	B	21.0	Clear
89	81.0	W	Light	1	B	22.0	Clear
88	81.0	W	Light	1	B	23.0	Clear
89	81.0	W	Light	1	B	24.0	Clear

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, (sea and barometer).  
Temperature, in Fahrenheit degrees and tons, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.  
Direction of Wind is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., N.E., &c.  
Force of Wind—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 9 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.  
State of Weather—B. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzle, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Rain, L. Lightning, M. Misty, O. Overcast, P. Passing shower, Q. Squally, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Bad, threatening, V. Visibility, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significance.  
Basis. The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (hours) are registered from 10 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.

### Shipping Intelligence.

The following lists are corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, and from other sources. Consignees are invited to communicate with the Editor in the event of any inaccuracy occurring in this list as compiled from the papers and other information at his command. The Editor will, at all times, be glad to receive any additions to the list from those who have latest advices, private or otherwise, than his own.

### VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

Left	Name	From
Jan. 4	Truth	Sunderland
6	Flamingo	Hull
16	Marathon	London
Feb. 15	P. J. Carleton	Cardiff
16	Flansa	Hamburg
24	Loudoun Castle (s.)	London
Mar. 5	Ethel Caino	Sunderland
6	Mabel	New York
11	Ella S. Thayer	Cardiff
25	Invincible	Penarth
April 13	Milbrake	London
15	Comet	Cardiff
17	Bonito	Cardiff
19	Neachus	Cardiff
22	Rocthorpe	Cardiff
24	Caroline Pehn	Hamburg
27	Marina	London
28	Herschel	Midborough
May 3	Guiding Star	Cardiff
4	Ida	Penarth
6	N. Boynton	New York
8	Ruthin	Penarth
8	City of Benares	Penarth
10	Beatrice	New York
10	Beatrice	New York
10	Beatrice	New York
20	P. G. Carville	Cardiff
27	Friederike	London
27	Bellborough (s.)	Liverpool
30	Gustav Oscar	Cardiff

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN TONN.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Lord of the Isles. Hartor.

Agnes Muir.

At Liverpool.

Ulysses (s.) Telemachus (s.)  
Glaucon (s.) Donatien (s.)  
E. F. Ruggles. Monmouth.



## THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of importance to the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Towns, by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literary and scientific progress, and to give original sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued as before, and means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is conscientiously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eikel, Brochard, Birch, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stant, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Pilon, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

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"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

"The China Review" is an excellent table of contents. "Celestial Empire."—*Celestial Empire*.

"The publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourably if not advantageously comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

"The present number of this periodical opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation of journals at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in new matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which has characterized its publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Mr. MacIntyre's article on 'The Chinese as a People' is a valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on 'The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking,' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of New-Kin' by Mr. Hance, and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—*Chrysanthemum*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."

"Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuen' are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history."

"A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Outlets in Western Borneo and Java' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H.K. Daily Press*.

"Frederick's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Celestial Empire*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, has led to an accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest from the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are so very represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

"Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are included by both accuracy and freshness of style, and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statestman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature and the Editor, who carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the East, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitane Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MacLewer, FRICKEL & Co.

## Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 60 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

## TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00. Three Coolies, ... 0.85. Two Coolies, ... 0.70.

Return (direct or by Pok-fuk-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50. Three Coolies, ... 1.20. Two Coolies, ... 1.00.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UNIKELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60. Three Coolies, ... 0.50. Two Coolies, ... 0.40.

Return (direct or by Pok-fuk-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00. Three Coolies, ... 0.85. Two Coolies, ... 0.70.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cts.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) Cap., ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

## Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 50 cts.

## BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... \$3.00. 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... 2.00. 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 2.50. 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.75. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00. 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, ... 50.

## Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00. One Hour, ... 20. Half-an-Hour, ... 10. After 6 P.M., ... 10 cts. extra. Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

## STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 33 cts. Half Day, ... 20. Three Hours, ... 12. One Hour, ... 5. Half Hour, ... 3. Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Mr. Andrew Wind, News Agent, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, is authorized to receive Subscriptions. Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overseas China Mail, and China Review.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

July 10, 1882.

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Receivable	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations
BANKS.							
H.K. and S'hai Bank	40,000	125	125	\$2,100,000	63,639.45	40	120 = \$275
INSURANCE.							
Nth. China Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	TL 252,600	TL 663,796.00	75	TL 122.65 div
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	360	360	TL 500,488	TL 18,447.50	18	TL 86.0 p. sh.
Union Ins. Soc.	600	2,500	600	384,697	437,688.58	152.00	\$1625
China Traders Ins.	600	1,066.66	600	9	475,000	91,228.49	207
O'Connell Ins. Office	10,000	250	60	100,378	677.42	32	\$222 ex div.
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,000	1,000	200	823,842	263,403.72	275	\$285 p. share
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	1,000	200	493,632	144,635.91	182	\$320
China Fire Ins.	4,000	500	100				
STEAM & CANALS.							
H.K. C. and M. Steamboat	8,000	100	75	135,000	18,908.06	52	\$106
MISCELLANEOUS.							
H.K. & W'hai Doek	10,000	125	125	\$147,563.7	3,180.53	42	51 = 1882 p. sh.
H.K. and China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	7,489			\$21 = \$1024
H'kong Hotel	2,000	100	100		5,324.71	510	\$172
China Sugar Co.	3,000	1,000	100		1,880.51	510	\$132
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	50	50		169.31	55	\$80
H'kong Bakery	600	50	50				\$128
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100				
LOANS.							
Chi. Imp., 1874	6,275	100	all	8	June 30 Dec 31		
" 1877	16,040	100	all	8	Feb. 28 Ag. 31		
" 1878	3,899	100	all	8	April & Oct.		
" 1881	8,565	100	all	8	June 1 & Dec. 10		
Sugar Bonds, 1880	600	500	all	8	June & Dec.		

\* For half-year ended 31st Dec., 1881.—\* Report issued in October, above 1st interim Bonus and Dividend of 1881.—\* To 30th April, 1881.—\* For year 1880.—\* For half-year ended 30th June, 1882.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limits of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz. Post Cards, 9 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gallé, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, and other ports.

Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz. Post Cards, 9 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

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Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz. Post Cards, 9 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz. There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

&c., of all the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unregistered, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Parcel Post, Curious, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Malacca, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weight more than 1 lb., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Each parcel may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.), Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Icing, Ice, Meat, Fat, Cheese, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the public or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it is also lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, luncheon bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW, BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From